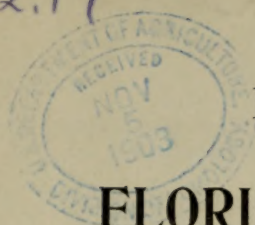


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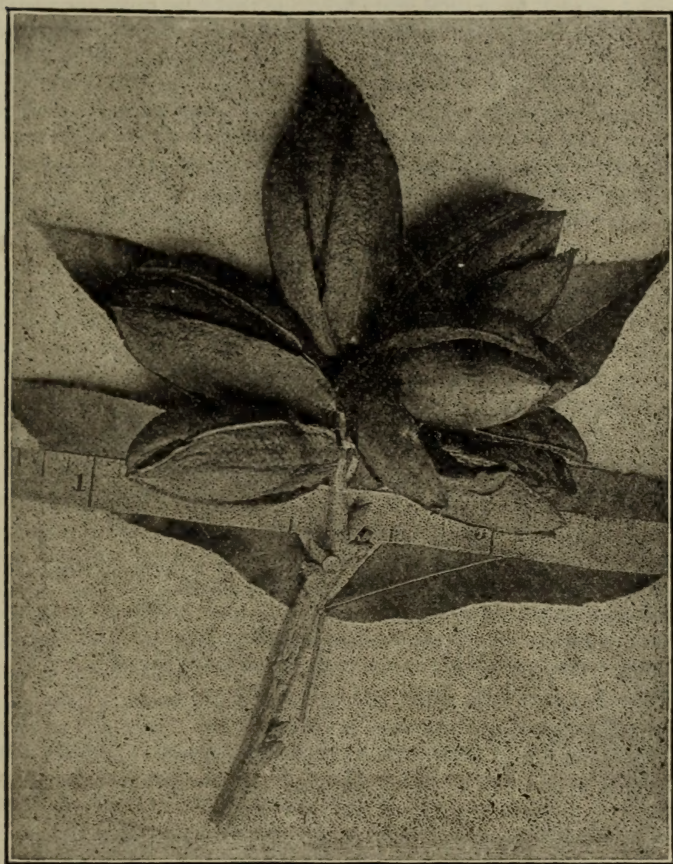
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1904



PRICE LIST OF THE FLORIDA NUT NURSERIES.



For Fall and Winter 1903 and Spring 1904.

J. T. JONES & SON, Proprietors,
Monticello, Fla.

John T. Jones, Sr.

John F. Jones, Jr.

Davis & Cox, Printers, Thomasville, Ga.

To The Public.

It is with some pride and satisfaction that we present this little price list of Nut Trees. We have grown the more important species of Nut Trees by graftage in an experimental way (in connection with fruit and ornamental stock) for several years believing that if we could successfully propagate by graftage in sufficient quantity selected varieties in the different species of Nuts we would be able to fill a long felt want. It is an evident fact (as anyone will find by investigation, and we have abundant proof in the Seedling Pecan and other Nut orchards now in bearing grown from the finest Nuts.) that we must resort to budding and grafting the Nut trees the same as other fruit bearing trees if we are to perpetuate the desired varieties. The certainty of the variety in the budded or grafted tree, though of the greatest importance is not the only point of superior merit as it has been fully demonstrated that budded and grafted trees as a rule will come into bearing in one half the time required by seedlings and produce larger and more regular crops and the product is uniform in size and shape as against all sizes and shapes from seedling orchards. This a great advantage especially in market. Then again a large percentage of seedlings never bear enough to be profitable and some are barren. Our stock of budded and grafted trees owing to the uncertainty of growing by graftage and the scarcity of propagating wood of the finest varieties is not large as yet comparatively, but we have spared no time or expense to grow the very best both in varieties and quality of stock which we will furnish as long as the stock lasts at prices as reasonable as such stock can be grown when we consider the difficulties encountered in growing the Nut trees by graftage. Though these prices may seem high the extra outlay is insignificant when we consider the great value of the trees.

Our stock of budded and grafted Walnuts, Shellbarks, etc., being small, we have decided to not offer any of these before fall of 1904 when we expect to have a good stock of remarkably fine varieties.

Our Specialty.

We make a specialty of Budded and Grafted Nut Trees, and as we expect to grow them hereafter to the exclusion of other stock, those wanting the very best in this line will find it to their advantage to trade with us. The Nut trees requiring, as they do, special methods and painstaking work to propagate successfully are not grown to any extent by the general nurserymen, or if grown by them at all, are grown at a disadvantage because they haven't the necessary time in which to look after the little details that are so necessary in the propagation of the Nut trees by graftage. It is the same old story. The specialist puts his thought and work into a certain line and does not scatter his energies, hence it is that he produces a superior article and we believe in no other calling does this apply with more force than in the production of the Nut trees by grafting.

No Agents.

We do not employ agents, and are responsible only for stock purchased direct from the Nurseries. This little price list is our only salesman; order

from it, and don't pay an agent more for worthless trash than we charge you for the best that money can buy.

Shipping Season.

Our shipping season opens in November and continues till March.

Order Early.

The demand for budded and grafted Nut trees far exceeds the supply, and as orders are filled in rotation it is important that we get our orders in early before the assortment is broken. Order now, and if not convenient to send full remittance, send one-fourth with order and we will reserve the stock for you subject to further orders.

Substitution.

In case the stock of any variety or varieties ordered is exhausted we return the money sent us for such variety unless authorized to substitute other varieties. If you wish us to substitute so state the fact in ordering.

Applying Prices.

The prices are for cash with order and are for the quantities specified. but 5 will be supplied at the ten rate or 50 at hundred rates, provided such stock is all of one general class.

Guarantee.

We guarantee every tree sent out to be well grown, properly handled and packed, and in case budded or grafted trees are ordered we guarantee the varieties to be genuine (seedlings only perpetuate the species and no reliable firm will give any guarantee as to the Nuts they will produce).

Mistakes.

We take great interest in our work and probably make as few mistakes as any one, yet we are not infallible and therefore stand ready to make good any mistakes that may occur, or if any varieties ordered should accidentally not prove true to label we will either replace the same free of charge or refund the purchase price, but are not liable for further damages.

Selection of Varieties. Sometimes customers wish us to make selection of varieties for them. To all such I will say that as we have made a special study of the various nuts, we are in position to select varieties especially suited to your conditions and requirements, and if the selection of varieties is left to us we will do our best to give satisfaction. However we have endeavored to describe the varieties truthfully, which, together with the illustrations (engraved from photographs and showing the Nuts exact natural size) should enable anyone to make an intelligent selection. Varieties of Pecans for northern planting should be chosen which mature their Nuts early such as Schley and Van Deman.

Express Prepaid at Our Expense. On all orders for \$5.00 or more accompanied by remittance in full we will prepay the express or freight charges to any point in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi or Louisiana, on \$10.00 orders we will prepay charges to any part of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

J. F. JONES, M'g'r.

The Pecan.

We now have several nurserymen and growers in the South, grafting the Pecan successfully, and when it is generally known that the budded and grafted trees of prolific varieties will come into bearing as soon as the apple or orange we may expect the planting of this favorite Nut to be very large, especially since the Pecan being one of our hardiest forest trees will doubtless require much less care to grow and fruit successfully, and we believe that selected varieties of this and other Nuts will return larger net revenues per acre than any of the well known orchard fruits, and the Nut orchard is much more permanent increasing in value for a good many years. Among others we have received the following from correspondents:

1st. At what age will the trees bear?

3rd. What will be the probable yield per tree?

3rd. What will these fine varieties be worth at wholesale?

Of course it would be impossible to give a definite answer as a combination of circumstances will influence the result, but a budded or grafted Pecan tree of the best varieties if planted in good soil or otherwise fertilized should begin to bear as a rule at five years of age and should produce a bushel of nuts when 10 years old and the yield increases with the growth of the trees. When fully grown a tree should yield from three to six barrels of Nuts. In answering the 3rd question we cannot do better than copy the following from the editor of the Rural New Yorker, Vol. LIX., Page 6.

"B. M. Young, La., sends us samples of remarkably fine pecan nuts in three varieties: Frotscher, Miller and St. Mary. He asks us what they are worth in the wholesale market, saying that there has been much written about the profits of individual trees, but information is wanted as to the value of these fancy nuts when offered to the trade on their merits. The three varieties differ somewhat in shape, but are all of the largest size and of fine quality. We submitted these nuts to the buyer of one of the largest dealers in nuts in New York. He said that they were the finest he had ever seen, and that they might be worth anywhere from 25 to 50 cents per pound, wholesale; ordinary pecans being quoted from 7 1-2 to 9 cents per pound. It will pay to grow all that can be produced for a long time of such quality."

The great horticultural expert and Ex U. S. Pomologist, H. E. Van Deman, in an article on "Nuts for the South" in Southern Fruit Grower (Aug. 1903). says: The Pecan will live for centuries. I know trees that have borne over ten barrels of nuts in one year." The Professor advises us in a personal letter, that the American Nut and Fruit Co., (of which company he is president) are preparing to plant one thousand acres in Pecans as soon as budded and grafted trees of the best varieties can be grown in sufficient quantity.

The Chestnut.

Both the Japan and European species of Chestnuts succeed quite well in the South and next to the Pecan are the most profitable and desirable Nuts to plant at the present time. The trees when grafted begin bearing very young, (usually at three to five years old) and the improved varieties with their large and beautiful Nuts always surprise and delight the planter. The large chestnuts are now being used largely in cooking and a great variety of delicious preparations are made from them. They are also excellent when roasted or boiled. Large quantities of Chestnuts are imported annually from European countries. These could be profitably grown at home. The earliest Chestnuts sell for the highest prices in market. In September the price ranges from eight to twelve dollars per bushel. Later, the price drops to five dollars per bushel, but the improved varieties will pay handsomely at the latter figure when we consider the early bearing and productiveness of the trees.

We copy the following from the Editor of the Rural New Yorker (Oct. 1894:)

"One tree of our Paragon Chestnuts, planted in 1889, is now of these dimensions: The main stem from the ground to the first branches is five feet high, three inches in diameter. The entire tree is 10 1-2 feet high, the head being about 10 feet in diameter. This tree bore 82 burs, gathered October 2. There were 205 nuts which weighed 4 pounds, 10 1-2 ounces. About the same date, 205 of our largest native chestnuts were picked up under the trees. They weighed 27 ounces. It will be seen that the Paragons weigh nearly three times as much as the natives.")

We copy also the following from the same source, (Nov., 1865:

"As we stated last year in relating Mr. Engle's experience with chestnuts, this crop promises to be of great value to farmers who have acres of waste land. The nuts can be readily sold. The crop costs little or nothing in the way of plant food and cultivation, and will grow anywhere that chestnut trees will thrive. It seems like a fairy tale to say that land too rocky and steep to raise three woodchucks to an acre, can be made to produce a crop which, acre for acre, will bring as much money as potatoes! Yet this is not only possible, but is, in fact, being done! To make a waste hillside useful by growing nuts, is surely a step out of the old ruts."

Distances for Planting.

Chestnuts—

European Species	35 to 40 feet
Japan Species	25 to 30 feet
American Species	35 to 40 feet
Pecans, Black Walnuts and Butternuts	40 to 60 feet
Walnuts, Japan Species	30 to 40 feet

Description of Varieties.

SCHLEY.—The Schley Pecan probably comes nearer to the Ideal Papershell Pecan, than any variety yet known. Nut large, shell very thin, and practically without the corky substance usually found in the Pecan. Kernel always full and of excellent flavor. The beautiful tree begins bearing very young. (We have nice clusters of nuts of Schley and Stuart now in the nursery on little trees only 2 to 3 feet high,) and promise to be a heavy bearer. This variety, in competition with the world, was awarded a Gold Medal for superior excellence at the Paris exposition in 1900. Schley begins to ripen very early, usually in September in Southern Mississippi.

EROTSCHER.—Originated in Iberia Parish, La. Frotscher is probably the largest Papershell Pecan known, though the kernel does not quite fill the large shell, it is always plump and very good flavor. The tree forms roundish spreading head and bears abundantly.

RUSSELL.—Originated at Ocean Springs Mississippi. A true paper shell pecan of large size. Kernel full of very fine flavor, tree of a very abundant and regular bearer, one of the finest varieties in the list.

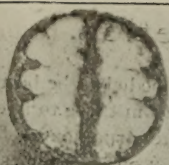
STUART.—Originated near Moss Point Mississippi, one of the largest Pecans. Shell thin, kernel full and of good flavor. The originator of the Stuart, refused an offer of one thousand dollars for the tree, and has sold the crop of nuts for as much as two hundred and fifty dollars in one year, one of the safest varieties to plant commercially.

MONEY MAKER.—Originated with Mr. Sam H. James who has the largest and finest bearing Pecan orchard in Louisiana. Mr. James says of Money Maker, "My most productive Pecan, it was the first tree in my grove to come into bearing, and has outborne every tree in my grove, for six years in succession it has borne good crops, it is a large and round pecan always full of rich meat and with a moderately thin shell, the tree brought me in a revenue of \$45.00 at thirteen years old, a grand pecan."

VAN DEMAN.—Originated in St. James Parish, Louisiana. A very large, long nut, shell medium, kernel generally full, and of good quality; tree very reliable in bearing, a safe variety.

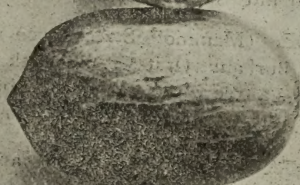
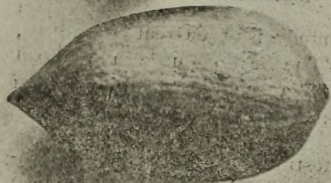
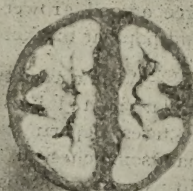
COLUMBIAN.—(Also called Rome, Pride of the Coast, Mammoth, 20th Century, etc.) Originated in St. James Parish, Louisiana. Columbian is the largest pecan known, because of its extra large size, this variety has been largely used in top budding, seedling trees in Louisiana, and Mississippi, but it is proving a disappointment because of insufficient bearing and filling, however, if one wants the largest pecan in the world they cannot do better than plant Columbian.

For prices see page 11.



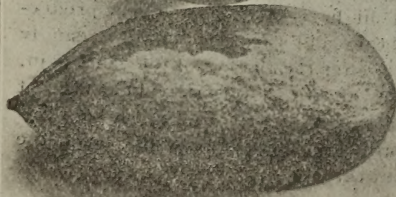
Admiral Schley

FROTSCHER



Russell

Stuart.



Columbian

Van Deman.

Description of Varieties.

✓ **PARAGON.**—(*Great American.*) Generally conceded to be best variety in this species, the large burs generally contain from three to five very large nuts of good quality. The tree which is quite ornamental begins bearing very young, and continues to bear large crops; one of the best.

✓ **NUMBO.**—A very large nut of good flavor; tree a very strong grower. Young trees of this variety are not so productive as Paragon, but older trees are said to bear large crops.

✓ **RIDGELEY.**—Not quite as large as Paragon or Numbo, but is said to be of very fine flavor, and very productive. The crop from the original tree is reported to have brought \$55.00 in one season.

KENT.—A new variety from the Delaware is probably the earliest chestnut known, it begins to ripen in Delaware September 1st; nut medium size, tree a good grower and very productive, destined to be a very profitable and popular market nut.

✓ **KILLEN.**—A new variety of special merit from Delaware. Killen is probably the largest and finest chestnut known. We quote from Pomologist United States Department of Agriculture, as follows: "A remarkable large and handsome chestnut in size as large as the largest Japan Mammoth, and in quality superior to most of this type; yields three nuts to the bur."

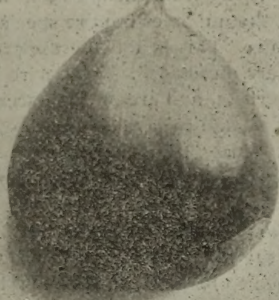
COE.—(*Mammoth Sweet Japan.*) Originated with the Great Hybridizer, Luther Burbank. Of it Mr. Burbank says: "The best of more than 10,000 seedlings a tree which each season bears all it can hold of fat glossy nuts of the very largest size, and as sweet as any American Chestnut."

McFARLAND.—One of the earliest chestnuts, begins to ripen in Connecticut, September 10th; nut medium to large and of a very good quality; one of the coming market nuts.

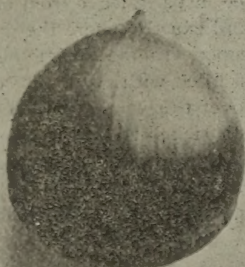
RUSH HYBRID CHINKAPIN.—One the most desirable nut trees of recent years, a natural cross between the chestnut and Bush Chinkapin, accidentally discovered by Mr. J.G. Rush, of Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. Mr. Rush realizing the great value of the tree, propagated it in a small way and has some fine trees of it which are very beautiful as well as useful. The Rush Chinkapin practically combines the size of the Chestnut, with the delicate flavor and early and prolific bearing of the bush Chinkapin, with the additional advantage of a more beautiful and much larger tree. The original tree now about thirty-five feet high, is vigorous and very productive, nut a beautiful light brown, shell thin and soft, nuts produced singly in the burs which are borne in clusters, after the manner of the Chinkapin. The Rush Chinkapin promises to be a valuable addition to our list of nut bearing trees, (judging from the growth and bearing in the nursery here in Northern Florida,) and will probably succeed generally over the South as the Chinkapin is a natural growth.



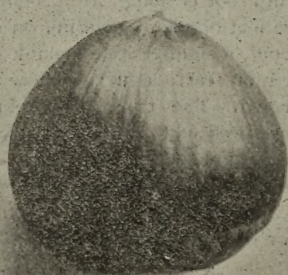
PARAGÓN



NÚMBO



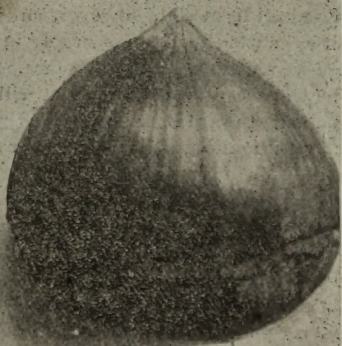
Kent.



McFarland.



Killen



Coe.

Directions For Planting.

Judging from the questions asked by some of our correspondents, some think the nut trees require special methods or extra pains to transplant successfully. This is not the case provided properly handled. Nursery grown trees are purchased. To be sure the nut trees as a rule make deep running or tap roots, and are on this account more troublesome to transplant, provided we aim to save all the root, but this is not necessary, or even advantageous since it has been shown that when the tap root is cut, a new one is quickly formed, and the cutting of the tap root has a tendency to make brace or feeding roots form near the surface, sooner than would otherwise be done. In planting, holes should be dug large enough to receive the roots in a natural position after trimming, and if the subsoil is inclined to be hard, holes should be dug deeper, that the roots may penetrate the soil more quickly; otherwise the growth will be slow. It is our practice when planting the pecan on hard clay soil, to dig holes as deep as the tap root is long after being cut back (we usually leave from one to three feet of root depending on size of tree) and exactly where the tree is to stand, a smaller hole is sunk several feet deeper, (the deeper the better) with an earth auger. These holes are then filled with good top soil well firmed. The tree is then placed directly over this small hole after which we proceed to fill up with good top soil well packed about the roots, by this method the new tap root, or roots, quickly penetrate the subsoil and the growth is rapid from the start.

In handling the trees the roots should be exposed as little as possible to sun or wind and not allowed to become dry.

AFTER CARE OF THE TREES.

After planting, the trees should be hoed or mulched until they become well established or if an orchard is planted, the trees may be cultivated by planting crops in the orchard, which require clean culture, if planted on light soil, however, cultivation should not be kept up too long, as it exhausts the humus supply in the soil, and the trees will not thrive. Here we should after the trees are established plant renovating crops, such as beggar weed or any crop that will add humus to the soil, and by mulching about the trees, we can get as good or better growth than we would get by cultivation, and we are improving the soil rather than impoverishing it. When we consider the great age to which the nut trees live, it is very important that we plant and start the trees properly, as well as to select the finest and most prolific nut bearers.

The pecan does not grow naturally except in the river bottoms. But we find trees growing and bearing well on most all kinds of soil throughout the south, and as far north as Washington, D. C. And we believe by properly planting and starting the trees, we can grow the pecan as profitably on the uplands as in the bottoms, as the trees bear younger and are more regular in bearing, especially is this true of the sandy loams of the south.

PRICE LIST

We prepay Express or Freight charges on conditions noted, which see page. 3.

All varieties offered in this list are either budded or grafted. Seedlings only perpetuate the species, (not varieties.)

Varieties and Sizes.

PECANS—Varieties: **Columbian, Frotcher, Money Maker, Russell, Schley, and Stuart.**

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 feet.....	\$1.50	\$14.00	\$125.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.25	11.50	100.00
1 to 2 feet.....	1.00	9.00	80.00
under 1 foot (mostly late buds, good roots.).....	75c	6.50	50.00

CHESTNUT—(European or Spanish) Varieties: **Numbo, Paragon, and Ridgeley.**

	Each	10	100
3 to 5 feet.....	75c	\$6.50	\$50.00
1 1-2 to 3 feet.....	60c	\$5.00	\$40.00

CHESTNUTS—(Japanese Species) Varieties: **Coe, Kent, Killen, and McFarland.**

	Each	10
2 to 4 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.50
1 to 2 feet.....	75c	6.50

CHIKAPINS—Varieties: **Rush Hybrid.**

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1.10	\$10.00	\$85.00
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	8.50	75.00
1 to 2 feet.....	85c	7.50	60.00

Seedling Nuts.

	Each	10	100
CHESTNUTS —American Sweet, 3 to 5 feet.....	35c	\$3.00	\$15.00
Spanish, 2 to 4 feet.....	25c	2.00	15.00
Japan, 2 to 3 feet.....	35c	3.00	25.00
PECANS —2 to 3 feet.....	15c	1.20	10.00
1 to 2 feet.....	10c	80c	6.00
WALNUTS —Black, 2 to 4 feet.....	25c	\$2.00	
White or Butternut—2 to 3 feet.....	20c	1.75	
Persian—2 to 3 feet.....	35c	2.50	
Japan—2 to 3 feet.....	35c	2.50	



FLORIDA NUT NURSERIES.

J. F. JONES, Manager,
Monticello, Fla.